## THE TIMES

TIMES BUILDING.

TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAFERS COMBINED.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

The Sunday Times is always a model paper in every respect, and full to rebut as The Times, like good wine, improves with age, and each issue is better than the one preceding, so the paper to merrow will, if anything, be better

contents. Besides the accustomed full ticles-viz .: "Cleveland's Home Life at early history of the Howitzer organization, from the pen of Dr. William P.

These are only some of the good things which The Times will offer its readers that it will be a paper full of attraction and interest to men, women and children

It is stated in financial papers that the drain of gold to Europe has practically exhausted the resources of the Treasury. There is in the hands of the Government only eight million dollars more than the store of gold held for the redemption of legal-tender notes and representing outstanding gold certificates-which cannot be drawn upon. Last week the New York banks came to the aid of the Treasury by lending \$2,000,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks, with which to supply the \$3.500,000 sent out by the Saturday steamers. It is expected that \$5,000,000 more will be shipped this week. Unless the Government should borrow, this would reduce the balance of free gold in the

Treasury to the pitiful sum of \$3,000,000. Commenting on this state of affairs the

Philadelphia Record says: "Such is the outcome of four years of Republican financiering; silver purchases; Republican financiering; silver purchases; tariff manipulstion; pension extravagaace; intentional profligacy and wasteful expenditure. The Government has now outstanding \$100 of legal-tender liabilities against \$13 of assets; and the first thing the new administration will have to do will be to be row gold with which the research the public credit. It is no to do will be to berrow gold with which to protect the public credit. It is no longer possible for the Government to renew its stock of gold from the receipts of taxes on imports. Ninety per cent. of the duties are paid in legal-tender notes. The operations of the Treasury are, therefore, in the nature of a see-saw, issuing parts in payment of silver nurchases at notes in payment of silver purchases at one counter and receiving them over another counter in payment for customs. Meantime the speculators in Congress who desire a crash deliberately refuse to stop the output of notes against a dead collateral which is stowed away where it can do no good, and which already represents a loss of \$18,000,000 upon the

purchasing price.' The action of Minister Stevens in establishing a protectorate over the Hawa'ian Islands will place Mr. Harrison in somewhat of a dilemma. It would be folly to annex Hawaii with an idea of ever making it a State, and it is contrary to the spirit of the Republic to establish protectorates and have foreign dependencies. The only course Mr. Harrison can safely pursue is to rebuke Mr. Stevens for his precocity; inform the Hawalian authorities that he recognizes their government, and that, after it has been perfected, he will enter into a close alliance with them, It is probable that, after all, Mr. Cleveland will have to settle this Hawaiian

While Count de Lesseps justly deserved his sentence of five years' imprisonment, his age and past services will appeal strongly to universal sympathy. He is eighty-eight years of age, and his life until he engaged in the fatal Panama undertaking was one of honor. Besides it is douttful if he was morally responsible for the system of bribery which was inaugurated in connection with the canal scheme, and it would be generally approved if he were saved by a pardon from the degradation of imprisonment.

THE SHERMAN SILVER BILL.

Notwithstanding the boasts of the opponents of the Sherman Silver Purchase bill that there were enough Democrats in the House to defeat the measure, the result proved, when the bill for its repeal was called up last Thursday, that such was not the case. The repeal bill was defeated by a decisive vote, and, though it was done by the vote of a number of Republicans, and by the solid vote of the ten Populists in the House, being cast on the side of the anti-repealers, of course the Democratic majority in that body will be held responsible for

The general sentiment among the Dem

ocrats who voted against repeal was that faulty in many respects, but they said they would not vote to do away with it until a substitute for it had been presented. To vote against it without anything to take its place, they reasoned, would leave them without any compulsory silver purchase measure whatever, and thus they would be placed at the mercy of the opponents of free silver. This was a most peculiar argument. Have these gentlemen forgotten the position of their party towards the Sherman bill? Have they lost sight of the fact that the Democracy of the country. in convention assembled at Chicago, deliberately and solemnly declared the Sherman bill to be "a cowardly makeshift, fraught with danger to the country,' and that on that platform the Democratic party swept the country, electing Grover Cleveland President by an overwhelming majority in the electoral college? It is hard to understand how any loyal Democrat, standing upon and endorsing that platform, as all did who voted for Mr. Cleveland, could have refused to repeal, and strike from the statute books, a law which they have themselves, by their votes, declared to be a cowardly and dan-

gerous makeshift. But, perhaps they reason that the present Congress was not elected upon that platform and is, therefore, exempt from all its obligations. This is rather a flimsy pretext for postponing the repeal of the obnoxious measure, since if the Sherman law was a cowardly make votes to declare it a cowardly makeshift in 1892 make their conduct in refusing to repeal it now appear decidedly in-

However that may be, the Fifty-second Congress has virtually declared that the repeal of this law, which they concede to be highly objectionable, must go over until the Fifty-third Congress comes into power, and their action may necessitate the calling of an extra session of the next Congress. It is a pity that, as Democrats, they did not permit Mr. Cleveland to begin his administration free from the embarrassments which the unrepealed Sherman bill must necessarily impose

VALUE OF THE GOVERNMENT STAMP. The talk about the "70-cent dollar" is ally. It means that the bullion in a silver dollar is worth only 70 cents. well. What is the paper in a greenback or national bank note worth? Next to nothing. A thousand dollars in silver coins is worth intrinsically but, say, 1700. But a thousand-dollar greenback is worth intrinsically nothing.-Dispatch editorial

more we are puzzled by it. If the Dispatch has made up its mind to turn Populist, discussion is, of course, thrown away Eut, if it proposes to remain a Democratic journal, and the foregoing is advanced as argument, that is another and we can withdraw our marines.

What it says is the argument of the flat money man, which is that the Government's stamp on anything whatever-dollar. We never argue with people who advance this theory, any more than with those who claim that two and two make five. But we would point out to the Dispatch that the real value of a greenback dollar is not the paper in it or in the Government's stamp. Its real value rests in the fact that it contains a promise of the Government of the United States to deliver to the holder of it a dollar. The time when the delivery is to be made is the Government is pledged to the performance of the promise, and that, of course, involves the idea that the promise will be performed within a reasonable time. As no time for the delivery was specified when the notes were first put out, that fact put them at a discount where they remained a long time; but as time passed and it became evident that the Government would be able to perform the promise, confidence in its good faith caused the value of the promise to rise until it got to be worth almost as much as the thing promised, whereupon the Government, having become able to perform the promise without inconvenience to itself, and having inaugurated a regular system of performance, the greenbacks became in all respects just as valuable as the thing promised by it. But this was because the thing promised by it -a dollar-could be obtained for it whenever it was asked for, and not because the paper in it was valuable or the Gov-

CANNIBALS OR CITIZENS. The New York Evening Post of Wednesday last prints a letter to it from Sereno E. Bishop, editor of "The Friend" newspaper, of Honolulu, dated January 18th. This letter gives a very clear and satisfactory acount of the condition of things existing in Hawaii, making one fact very evident, that the native Hawaiians, with the exception of a small educated class, are little, if any, better than savages in a wild state. They are heathens, with heathenish veneration for sorcery and necromancy, and Mr. Bishop charges that he has positive information that even Queen Lilioukalani herself shares in the popular opinions and has frequently taken part in the national incantations and rites. We make the following extract from his letter:

Now, to pull out one of the skeletons, Now, to pull out one of the skeletons, Kalakaua was the chief organizer of sorcery and idolatry in his kingdom. He aimed to be himself foremost in the deadly art. He also made himself a god, and caused himself to be habitually worshipped. He caused the Legislature to charter the Hale Naua, a ramified secret organization for the culture and promotion of sorcery, whereby to terrorize and subject the people to himself. Let it be thoroughly understood that the palace parly, now headed by the ex-Queen, is the party of heathen revival and sorcerous party, now headed by the ex-Queen, is the party of heathen revival and sorcerous domination of the kingdom.

It is not believed that Liliuokaleni to

as active in that direction as was Kala-kaua. But I have indubitable evidence of her frequent participation in idolatrous worship, notwithstanding her frequent attendance at church. Twice, once in 1891, she has personally sacrificed to Peie, as was described to me in detail by persons who helped to carry down the pigs and fowls which were thrown by her alive upon the burning lava. On last April I personally witnessed the descent into the crater of Kilauea of a delegation of nine members of the Hale Naua, including two noted kahuna women. They spent there several hours in clamorous incanthere several hours in clamorous incan-tations and sacrifices of scarfs, handker-chiefs, coin and locks of their own hair,

thrown into the fiery pit. This delega-tion had brought special letters from the Queen to the native Governor at Hilo. It should be understood that much of this idolatrous worship is accompanied by the most loathsome and nameless abominations. The palace under Kalakaua reeked with this vileness. Most of the same entourage still hangs about the court and infects every native that comes near with its contamination.

The native Hawaiians are about 35,000 out of a population of about 100,000, of whom about 22,000 are Americans and Europeans, the remainder being Chinese

and Japanese. If the United States annex Hawaii it must as a Territory, to become a State with all the rights of citizenship, including the right to vote on all questions that concern the people of the United States. If, then, we annex Hawaii it must be with the intention of making these savage heathens full citizens of this Union. We cannot exclude Hawaiians from the right to vote, because the settled policy of this Union is to forbid any one to be denied the right to vote on account of race, color or previous cordition of servitude. That was adopted directly after our war as a cardinal feature in our constitutional law by putting it into the Fiftcenth amendment. When Hawaii is annexed, thereheathens full citizens of the United States or we must give up the cardinal principle of government that no one shall be disfranchised on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. There is no middle ground.

A TOO-PREVIOUS DIPLOMAT.

Since the State Department has announced that nothing in its instructions protectorate over the Island, it must be admitted that he is, at least, what Mr. Blount described him, "a pretty lively fellow." This is about as bold and advanced a step as any representative of a great power ever yet undertook to take without express authority to do so from his Government.

Unauthorized as it was, however, it may contain in itself elements for the solution of the very embarrassing affair. Our Government can, and should, promptly disclaim Mr. Stevens' act, whereupon we put ourselves in a position to escape all digagreeable and compromising situations that might grow out of it. Nevertheless it is the plain duty of this Government to afford complete protection to the persons and property of Americans on the island. Since our marines have been installed we may as well leave them there for the made to the world that they are not there to exercise a protectorate over the Island of Hawaii, but over the persons and property of American citizens only and they will be withdrawn as soon as they are will enable it to get well upon its own legs, after which it can maintain itself

In this way we shall have performed our duty in protecting our own citizens-we shall have lent friendly aid to a neighboring State in securing order for itself and we shall have rid ourselves of a most disagreeable and compromising situation -compremising if the jingoists are listened to and we allow them to draw us into forgetfulness of all our past with its professions.

If the report be true that Mr. Cleveland has offered Judge Gresham, of Indiana, a place in his Cabinet, it may, and doubtless will, call forth some sharp criticisms. But Judge Gresham is conceded to be one of the ablest men in the country, and having gotten his eyes opened and abjured Radicalism, he will no doubt prove himself to be as earnest and devoted a Democrat as anyone would wish to see. Besides securing a first-class statesman as the Premier of his Cabinet, Mr. Cleveland will also do his party good service, if he appoints Judge Gresham, because the Judge has great influence in Indiana, and will, if he enters the Cabinet, insure that State to the Democratic party.

A conversation has been carried on between Boston and Chicago over the telephone which indicates that there is no limit to telephonic possibilities. But the Boston Journal is hoping for more wonderful things yet. It says:

"The blithe way in which Boston and Chicago exchanged compliments over the telephone shows how completely space has been annihilated so far as the human voice is concerned. What is wanted now is some genius who will perform the same service for the eyes. With a long distance telephone and such long distance spectacles, one could remain at home and yet enjoy all the novelties of the Columbian Exposition."

It is reported that Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, has purchased a \$56,000 lot in Washington, and intends to build thereon a \$100,000 house, and this leads the Cleveland Plain Dealer to ask. "By the way, as Quay Inherited no money and never was engaged in any active business other than politics, will some one explain how he made his money?" This is a very delicate question and one which Quay's friends hate to hear asked. Some of his own party have charged him with obtaining his money by ways which have landed a great many people in the peni-

The Committee of Congress investigating the American end of the Fanama Caral scandal will have its task enlarged, as news has been received from Paris that the amount of bribery money sent here was 22,000,000 instead of 12,000,000 francs. That is only \$4,500,000, and what is that to American statesmen familiar with such corruptions as the Credit Mobilier and Whisky Ring? Colone Feilows may make some reputation from his investigation, but he is not likely to land anybody in the State prison.

himself alone. It doubtless was, for it declares that it shall be a misdemeanor for "anny person to allow his dorg to chase the waggen of anny other person under penulty of \$7 fine or thirty days in jale or both, mony penulty to go town in which crime ocurs jale penulty to bee worked out in county jale." How completely this proves the superior educational advantages of New England, which is always worrying herself about the lack of public schools in the South.

Hereafter on Sundays The Times will have another interesting feature to present it readers. It has been given the contract by the Postoffice Department to publish the list of letters remaining in the postoffice during the week preceding. A great many people will be interested in glancing through the list each Sunday

In the editorial article in The Times yesterday, headed "Vive La Republique," it was stated that Napoleon "washed" his powers in the snows of Russia. It should have been Napoleon "wasted" his powers, &c.

Justice John's Court.

His Henor was looking as happy as big builtrog on the mill-pond when the curtain rolled up yesterday. The crowd was only moderate in two respects, for the colors, black and white, weren't as equally divided as usual, the white pre-vailing everywhere except around the far

came down in small spouts the night be fore, and several old hardened drunkards ambled about the streets singing the lit-

tle classic song with a chorus, "For the rain it raineth all the day."

The ball opened with a specialty by Charles Motley (colored), charged with ulting Lavenia Holmes in Roland Hill's bar-room. Charles was touch whole eagle. Motley took the liberty repeat the act when released from the station-house, and another eagle was added to the fine. Unable to meet the tax Charles went to the jug.

J. M. Crowder paid \$5 for being drunk

and exposing his person in the street.

For being a suspicious character George Travers couldn't furnish \$100 security, so he went to the jug.

James Payne (colored), drunk and dis-

orderly in the street. Fined \$5. Lee Faudree, a notorious suspictous character, went to jail for ninety days. H. Trent and Alexander Jones (both colared) and Lee Faudree were all drunk one upon a time, and their jags cost them \$2

The following judgments were rendered Henry Cooke in favor H. Fisher &

Sol Pyle in favor of the Cohen Com-25 66 A. Wyatt and wife in favor S. L. W. E. Jeffress in favor A. Green-Levi Woodson in favor H. Seldon

A. B. Clarke & Son (contested) in C. Herbert in favor Burk's Cloth-- 22 90

F. C. Christian & Co. in favor Eng-M. Macon in favor J. B. Carter,

R. Blunt in favor J. B. Rudd. John H. Cullingworth in favor Ar-

William Jones in favor John W. Tierney . H. Cleoton in favor E. L. Turner William P. Caudle (contested) in C. Skinner in favor W. H. Bourn, 36 76

E. P. Ford in favor Southern Manu-D. J. Baker in favor W. Strother 10 00

34 15 Illiam Carrington in favor B. F.

There is a movement on foot in our ty looking towards the organization of a celey League, and the interest behis manifested by a number of our promi nent men who are Keeley graduates speaks encouragingly as the results of

the work of the promoters.
The objects of the Keeley League are to further the cause of temperance amonall people by curing the drunkard of the disease of intemperance and preventing the yourh of the country, by education and example, from contracting it, and to bind together in one fraternal bond all who have taken the Keeley treatment for liquor and other diseases. Mr. J. B. Gentry, Jr., is now arranging for the charter of the Richmond league.

Mr. Candlish, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, a warm advocate of the movement, has kindly ten the use of a room until the organization

The Keeley leagues of other States have done good and noble work in saving many young men without home, friend or money and who had fallen in the gutter, by extending them a helping hand.

Circuit Court of Appeals. The court was in session yesterday Judges Goff, Dick and Hughes being pres

Lyon, Hall & Co., appellants, vs. William M. Marine, collector of customs, port of Baltimore, appellee. Appeal from circuit court, District of Maryland. Case argued by John F. Preston for the ap-pellants, and John T. Ensor, United States attorney for Maryland, for appel-lee, and submitted.

The following were admitted as attor-

neys: W. B. Martin, Esq., of Norfolk; Charles Price, Esq., of Salisbury, N. C.; A. H. Burroughs, Esq., of Lynchburg. The court adjourned till 10 o'clock this

Property Transfers.

Richmond.—M. S. and E. C. Jones to P. M. Slaughter, 241-3 feet on south side Q street near Venable, \$1,400. C. D. Larus, trustee, and others, to Anna F. Williams, 47 feet on east side Thirty-second street near Marshall, \$846. John Mahony to William Tennant, 28 feet on west side Second street near Jack-

E. E. Perkinson to M. S. Jones, wife of E. C. Jones, 30 feet on west side Twenty-sixth between P and Q, \$100. Fannie M. Saunders' trustee to Kate A. Dodson, 25 feet on south side Grace street between Harrison and Ryland, subject to deed of trust for \$3,500, \$9,000.

Henrico.-C. J. Whitehurst to Jackson Brandt, 30 feet on Leonard street, \$5.

Prompt Payment.

Yesterday afternoon James Lewis, treasurer, and Junius A. Cosby, secretary, of J. A. Cummings Assembly, No. 54, Royal Society of Good Fellows, handed Mrs. Mary V. King, widow of Shirley King, deceased, a draft for \$3,000, amount of his insurance in that order. It will be remembered that Mr. King was burled January 22d. Just eighteen days after the January 22d. Just eighteen days after the draft was received. No endowment order pays as promptly or at as small cost to its certificate-holder. The deceased was a member of the Good Fellows five years and nine months, and paid in one hun-dred and fifty dollars.

A member of the Connecticut Legisla-ture has introduced a bill in that body with a very severe cold, is out again.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Running a bar-rom of its own, Clark county, Ga., made \$14,000 last year. The patriotic women of Mississippi will build a fort of cotton bales at the World's

Fair. The contract for World's Fair beer goes to a Western firm, who expect to sell \$500,000 worth.

Mgr. O'Connell, of the American College, at Rome, will be coadjutor in St. Louis archdiocese.

John W. Briedenthal, Populist State chairman of Nebraska, has been named

for bank commissioner. Nineteen of the pensioners of the war f 1812 are over 100 years old; and six of them live in Vermont. A mob of Wheeling, W. Va., street

rallway strikers bombarded a car with stones, injuring motorman and passen-The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature Thursday defeated the bill abolishing fast day, and another making

April 19th a legal holiday.

The grand jury in Geneseo, N. Y., has indicted Rev. Charles Flaherty, of St. Patrick's church, Mount Morris, for felonious assault upon Mary Sweeny, under sixteen years old. There is a pond in the vicinity of Ches-

tertown, Md., that has never been known, it is said, to have even a skim of ice on its surface, and during the late cold spell is said that it was not frozen a particle. Angelina Eppoliti, of New York city,

who is but sixteen years of age, was granted on Tuesday, by Judge Freeman, alimony and counsel fee in the action for absolute divorce brought against ner by

schedule of prices at Ningara Falls Thursday with representatives of the

has addressed an open letter to the Ca-nadian minister of militia, in which he

harges the United States with many 'wanton and wicked' acts against Can-

The Jubilee Hymn for the celebration of the golden Episcopal jubilee of Pope of the golden Episcopal junilee of rope Leo XIII., on February 19th, written by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, with German words by P. B. Hammer, O. S. F., has been set to music by B. Hamma, arranged as a quartette, and for orchestra. Both the words and the music well reflect the developed and similar qualities of the

devotional and jubilant qualities of the entrance into jail is quite a rare occur-rence, but this, it is stated, happened lately at a jail near Berlin, where at night a person scaled the prison wall and safely landed in the jail yard. He was arrested, and it was found upon his being examined that he was a former prisoner come to visit a friend he had made during

For the first time in more than a cen tury the mission-bearing tribute every ten years has journeyed from Bur-mah to China, in token that the E operor of China had some sort of shadowy claims upon the country, will not be sent t year Great Britain has succeeded Thebaw's interests in Upper Burmah with the decennial tribute.

Sadler's annual directory of the Catho lic clergy of the United States gives som-interesting statistics. At the head of the ist, of course, is Mgr. Satolil, the apos-olic delegate. Then comes Cardinal Gib-ons, of Baltimore, the single cardinal The archbishops number 14; bishops, 73 ,431; chapels and stations, 3,920; semina ries, 33; colleges, 117; academies, 644; parochial schools, 3,585; pupils in paroch-ial schools, 731,385; charitable institutions, 647. The total Catholic population is reported to be 8,632,521. The Catholic Church in this country now has almost double the membership of the strongest Protest-ant denomination, the Methodist. Performances of the new American

cruisers and merchant steamers have

opened the eyes of European experts, we had implicitly accepted the assurances of our free-trading politicians that ships of steel and iron could not be built in the United States. As a mark of admiration f American achievements the Institut of Naval Architects of London has elected of Naval Architects of Lordon has elected as honorary members Commodore Theo-dore D. Wilson, chief constructor of the United States Navy, and Commodore Geo. W. Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, and their names were pre-sented by Mr. J. H. Biles, designer of the famous City of New York and City of Paris, who a year or so ago, after a tour of the shippards of this country, nettled the British Admiralty by telling them in substance that there were some things which they could learn from America. An old sailor to the Arctic regions has An old sailor to the Arctic regions has been telling the Boston Transcript how he really missed cold weather: "Tain't the kind of air I'm used ter," he said. "I don't believe I'il ever get what I want this side of Labrador. You don't have to this side of Labrador. You don't have to fish for cod down to Labrador. You just gits a pick and shovel and mines 'em—just mine 'em out of the leebergs. They're frozen in fast. Some of 'em have been in there for a million years, more or less. They got catched up some time, and just frozer in. A whaling man't knows his business can tell off-hand where he'd strike a paying lead. He lands a crew on a large berg, and they cut a level place to stand on, and they just open galleries into the ice. You find the cod in seams like coal. I never worked in a coal pit, but I've had the thing explained to me, and it's about the same. The cod were swimming around, and a layer of them got frozen. Then would cor layer of plain ice underneath, with



any trimmings, and afterward another

layer of cod. It's colder work than fishing, cod mining is, but the returns are

Mrs. Amanda Paisley For many years an esteemed communicant of

Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says "Thank You" to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from Eczema and Scrofula sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are per-

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS. Two Kinds of Opers Cloaks-Louis XVI.



An opera clock is a necessary adjunct to every fashionable woman's wardrobe the one illustrated is very stylish. Th and is a particularly comfortable and becom-

colored cloth. It comes to the hem of the dress, and has a sort of cape that hardly covers the hands. This cape hangs without Covers the hands. This cape hangs without fullness and comes around to the front of the shoulders. Then it is cut away, so that the sleeves beneath and the under part of the sleeves beneath and the under part of the garment can be seen. The cape further has a straight, panel-like piece left in the front. This is continuous with the cape at the neck. You see, there is, as if were, a triangle cut out at each side of the front of the cape, the base of which would have finished out the edge of the cape, the apex finished out the edge of the cape, the apex of which is near the collar. This straight, flat hanging panel in front is what lends name and character to the garment. The ada, and urges that the militia be armed satin. It is a very trying kind of cloak for and drilled ready for an emergency.

The Scarta Clara (Mex.) newspapers report the recent death of Senora Dolores Machado, of Mieuoz, who resided at Quemado, Hilario. She had attained her one hundred and eighteenth year, and she left 14 children, 51 grandchildren, 120 great-grandchildren, and 48 great-great-grandchildren, and 48 great-great-grandchildren, and 48 great-great-grandchildren, and 59 great-great-grandchildren, and 60 great-great-grandchildren, and 61 great-great-grandchildren, and 62 great-great-grandchildren, and 63 great-great-grandchildren, and 64 great-great-grandchildren, and 65 great-grea grandchildren. Her oldest daughter is For example, witness our present double capes, big hats, frills and waistcoats, our capes, big nats, fruits and waistcoats, our stunning double-breasted, big-buttoned, wide-skirted coats, and our buckled shoes. One pretty thing we do not use—the canes. Why? I wonder. FLORETTE TEMPUS.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, and Stomach discrete,
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS All dealers keep it, 51 per bottle. Genuine na trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper



11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND. Saturday, Feb. 11, 1893. Clickity click! go the looms and yard after yard of the finest bathroom weaves in the world are piled up. Interested? Watch the processes a few moments and you will

Both looms will be running to

night until 9:30. The primitive loom in the window s interesting; the great Jacquard loom in the Linen Department is a revelation.

The piece-goods are made into Bath Robes. Children's and Misses' sizes \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.25, \$3.50

and on up to \$5.75. Surely every lady with the love for the luxurious will have one of these Bath Robes, the price of which may be \$3.50 or twice as much, as fancy and economy dictate-but all are economical, for these Turkish weaves wash like muslin, except that you don't have to iron them.

Gentlemen find comfortable Robes at \$2.50 or \$6, or at any between price; but the ideal outfit is composed of robe, slippers and two liberal towels. These sets \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9 and \$10,

Bath slippers 50c a pair. Even the washrag is thought of. Path Mitts, 20c a pair; frictional mitts, 25c a pai:.

During the Turkish Loom exhibit Ladies' Muslin Underwear is on sale on second floor. What visions of daintiness; what marvels of saving. Garments for 25c or \$4 as you

The REMNANT SALE is in force

to-day-Dress Stuffs, Fancy Goods. Ready-Made Dresses, Mattings. Hundreds of choice pickings that

enable nickels to do almost dime service. Our big Remnant Sale ticket adorns each article-with former price, quantity and saving plainly marked. CORSET ITEMS-

1 W. B., white, 19 in., 98c from \$1.5c. Warner's Nursing, 25 in., 98c from \$1.50. Riding Corset, 24 in., 75c from \$1.50. Automatic Lacing Corset, 18 in., \$1

Thomson's B., French satteen, new model, extra long walst; in drab 18 and 21; white, 21; black 21 and 22; price \$1.75 from \$2.50. A la Sprite, white, sizes 24 to 39, 75c from \$1.

Among the DOMESTICS-Solid Colored Chambrays, 6 1-4c from

12 1-2c.
Dark Satteens, 5c from 10c.
Alpine Twill, a dress stuff of mcrit, good lengths, 6c from 9c.
Ready-made Pillow Cases, 8 1-3c and

Bolster Cases, 25c and more. Rear of West Aisle. Every stock requires eternal vig6 dimity dresses, ages 2, 3 and 4, 75c each 2, hand-drawn and hemstitched, Zouave

effect; sheered yest, \$1.25 from \$2.48. For child of 4, of fine embroidery; was \$7; is \$3. Quite a premium for wash-

THE COHEN CO.

standard. We find a number of

CHILDREN'S DRESSES soiled;

hence they go this way-

Infants' long dresses, 25, 47c, \$1.21, \$1.38, \$2, \$4.25 and up to \$6.90. Some are very Take Elevator. A windfall in Men's COLLARSguaranteed four-ply linen. It was a lucky purchase. Your own notion as to style, for we have standing and lay-down. The price's the thing. roc; \$1 a doz.! They'll keep; but they wont last here long.

Celluloid Collars, warranted water-proof; standing or laydown; also eleri-cal cut. Most sizes 14 to 17 1-2; we've 18 inch of the laydown, 5c or 8 for 25c. Boys' Suspenders, the famous Harris wire buckle and grip back; two

Left of Entrance. This famous COFFEE POT not only makes friends-it keeps them. The most eager purchasers are those who bought during its exhibition here two years ago. They buy for themselves; they bring others. You'll buy when you've taken a cup of coffee with us, for there's no doubt about it that coffee is better and costs less when made

Arch from Main to West Aisle. Here's another kitchen blessing that pervades the house and keeps the all-too-smelling smells out. The smokeless, odorless skillet. 500

buys a large one. And still another innovationcake pans that don't require greasing and from which you can take your loaf without the dismay of leaving bottom crust, 25c. "Round or square as parents wish," as the

From kitchen to parlor-a handsom rattan, left from Christmas. \$25.50 from \$53.

Tumblers, \$1.50 from \$1.95 a dozen Saucers, \$1 from \$1.75 a dozen. Celery Stands, 25c from 50c. Water Jugs, 75c from \$1.12.

heavy Planish tin, any 15c. THE COHEN CO.

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

SHIRT WAISTS, CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS, &c., &c. GALATEA CLOTH,

ROYAL BAMBINO CLOTH is a new comer, having a heavy twilled surface patterns, medium and narrow stripes all staple colors and including Navy Blue ground with red and white stripes 1-4 inch, 2-8 inch and 1-2 inch apart. 15 different styles, colors guaranteed

IMPERIAL REPPS, also a new one this season, 27 inches wide, surface corded, white ground, with delicate Pink. Blue, Red, Gray, Navy Blue and Black

PRINTED LINENS.-Shirt-Waist Lin Assortment embraces White ground.

LADIES' SWISS RIBBED VESTS, in White, Pink and Blue, square neck, no sleeves, tape in arms and neck—all sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20c. each.
LADIES' FINE RIBBED VESTS, in

EXTRA VALUE IN THESE-Ribbed, EXTRA VALUE IN THESE—Ribbed, spliced or double heels and toes, Hermsdorff's dye. Were always considered cheap at 29c. Our new price 25c. per pair.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY in all shades of tan, leather, brown, beige and gray, slate, &c., all sizes, 8, 81-2, 9, 91-2 and 10, each pair guaranteed fast and seamless, 25c. a pair.

LADIES' BOOT PATTERN HOSIERY, all black boots with tan and leather and gray tops, 25c. a pair.

Another lot with opera colored tops, yellow, pink, light blue, red and gray, 25c.

grades—
25c sort at 16 2-3c.
17c sort at 10c.

Med's heavy white Merino Shirts, nicoly bound; to-day 29c instead of 40c.
Drawers to match; same price.

teacher explained his views of the earth's shape.

Another, \$9 from \$18. RUBY GLASSWARE, to close-

20 Tea and Coffee Canisters, Japanned. to-day at 5c. 15 Tarnished Tea and Coffee Poss

LOTHROP.

New Materials for Ladies and Boys.

ROYAL BAMBINO CLOTH, IMPERIAL REPPS, &c., &c. The GALATEA CLOTH is an old favo rite, new only in styles, 30 Inches with heavy and durable. Colors include 14-inch alternate stripes of Light libus, Pink, Red, Navy Blue, as well as combanations of two or three of these colors on white ground, also Solld Red, White

and Blue, colors guaranteed fast, 3

stripes in hair lines, clusters, solid lines, &c., colors guaranteed fast, 30c, yard. COLORED PIQUES, 32 inches wide, Navy Blue, with pin dot, ring, dashes, &c.; in White and French Blue, with white polka dot, absolutely fast, Tolyard.

ens, yard wide, our own importa Pink, Blue and Black stripes, pin dots, figures, &c. Tan ground with Blue figure. Light Blue, with White; Light Blue, with Red; Navy Blue, with Red; Pink, with White, &c. Colors guaranteed fast, 50.

Two ITEMS FOR LADIES.

White only, with either Swiss or Richelleu rib front-sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 25c, each.

A Special in Ladies' Black Hose. Special in Ladies' Black Hose.

Still another with red boot and bal-briggan top, crossed with red stripes one inch apart, 25c.

ilance to keep it up to the Big Store THE COHEN CO. WOODWARD & LOTHROP.